THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Inauguration of the New Government.

Swearing In of Lord Monek and Distribution of Royal Honors.

D'Arcy McGee's Invitation to the Citizens of the United States to Shelter in the Dominion.

Many British North Americans Lukewarm or Hostile and Many O:hers Jubilant.

Hallfax Half in Mourning and the Societies Refuse to Parade.

> SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE HERALD. OTTAWA, C. W., July 1, 1867.

early and brightly on its nativity, and the capital was French flags. It was evident that the cele king a nassive interest in it.

ill work, rather than of confidence in it.

About the hour of eleven o'clock the stree rowded, and the Russel House was the centre of news. The groups of people wended their way towards the cy the Governor General. A few minutes before leven o'clock a guard of honor of one hundred men of approach to the entrance of the eastern block of the ment building.

drew up amid salutes of artillery. The guard pre-seated arms and the band played "God Save the

The people looked on in silence at the pageant. His Excellency entered the building and was then shut out from the public, where I am enabled to say that he took the cath of office as Governor General of the Dominion of Canada before Chief Justices Drapes and Richards and Mr. Justice Wilson, Hagerty and Mon-

at this early hour it is impossible to give a positively orrect list of the Councit, but it is believed that the billowing members will form it:—Hon. Messra, J. A. Machonald, Alexander Campbell, Was McDougail, Wm. Howard, Alexander T. Galt, George E. Cartier, J. Chapais and H. L. Langevin for Canada, West and East, while so. Messra. Tilley, Mitchell, Archibald and Kenney are members of the languages.

he members of the lower provinces.

This would form a council of twolve.

Macdonald was then knighted and Cartier made

a salue of artillery, to Rideau Hall, the gubernatorial residence, and there was a petty review in front of the Parliament building, the chief features of which were the firing of a feu de joic and the giving of three cheers. The doings of the latter half of the day will reach the I will wind up by saying that the colobration of the nion has not here, at least been, impressive, although it id be said by the Canadian press, ministerial side, to

while said by the Canadian press, ministerial side, to have gone off with eclat.

This day, July 1, will be henceforth known as Union Day.

An McGee delivered an address of the new dominion in Cornwall on the 18th, and I give you the most important passages in it. Of the act of union he said, "It is not a question of men nor even a question of policy so much as meeting the new state of affairs upon which the country has entered, and as plainly as if it had been written. To the very letter does the Union set convey to us the language of Great Britain regarding our new position and the new responsibilities which the country must assume. She says to us, "I have interfered in your legal affairs for the last time. You have come to me for an act of union, whereby your separate provinces may be bound together, and I give it to you for your own good; that you may work it out in your ewn way; that henceforth you may work it out in your ewn way; that henceforth you may go on according to your own desires and without interference from ma. The people of the new dominion number nearly four millions, and they are strong enough and should be wise enough to meet the new duties which this last gift from the imperial authority imposes. Added to these new relations with the empire, the observance of which should constitute a part of the new politics for the whole dominion, there is a new duty which specially belongs to Canada. The provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which, from the weight of their population have the lead in the whape of affairs of British America, to show to the whole world, and especially to the other population in America, what representative government, is if our agreement is if our agreement is if our agreement is if our agreement is four the whole world, and especially to the other population in America, what representative government, we shall have no choice left but to fail under democratic rule. Democratic rule, to speak from eleven years down and tramples the rights of the mimority. I don't deny that democ

Canada.

Time will show what is to come of the new order of things in the provinces.

The Afternoon and Evening Fetes in the

OTTAWA, July 1, 1867, } 11:30 o'Clock, P. M. The streets of the capital of the new Dominion presented even a more animated appearance during the afternoon. The excursion trains on the railway and scores of private vehicles had brought into the city a throng which dispersed about the thoroughlares and moved about in a constant stream.

The scarles and dark green uniforms of the military,

whose more formal duties had now ceased, mingled with she throng and lent additional gayety to the gayly

the throng and lent additional gayety to the gayly dressed concourses.

Whatever the political sentiments of the people in connection with the occasion, all seemed to participate in the feativities and shipy it as a holiday. The engines and cars of the trains and the steamers on the river are decorated with flags and green boughs, and while the display of bunting was quite general in the city, hardly a cottage that nestice in the foliage of the steep banks of the Ottawa was without the royal ensign. Bands of music stationed at different points almost constantly playing national and other

Canadians and peculiar mode of propulsion gave the scene an air of novel animation.

The illumination of the Parliament buildings and a rather meagre display of fireworks—the latter a rare luxury so far from the great cities—closed the popular celebration of the first day of the Canadan Dominion.

THE DAY IN MONTREAL.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

General Holiday and a Fine Popular Ova-tion-Salutes, Indian Games, Illuminations, Cheers and Sentiments-No Politics-A Good Military Display.

spite of ominous clouds yesterday. At daybreak a royal salute was fired from St. Helen's Island, and at ten o'clock A. M. a grand review of the regulars, comprising the One Hundredth regiment, Twenty-fifth regiment, Rifle brigade, the Hussars and artillery, the seven volunteer regiments of cavalry and artillery, and Grand Trunk division, took place at Logan's Farm. The troops

and escorted by cawalry, proclaimed the new dominion accompanied by a flourish of trumpets. The bands played national anthems. A royal salute was fired from

ion and a royal salute was fired by the troops, and, after

square, salvos of artillory following each reading of the royal mandate. The city bells were all rung, all places

The fireworks at the reservoir at the foot of the mountain took place at nine o'clock. The following is a programme:

Flight of Rocka.

Salute of eight shells for each province.

"The Nation's Birthday, 1st of July, 1867," in colored fire-rockets.

Mechanica' Arms—'Success to Manufactures."

Apchor—"Success to Trade and Commerce."

Apchor—"Success to Trade and Commerce."

Tour billons—"God bless the new Deminion." Motto with accessories, suns and stars and a flight of new Dominion shells.

Civic Affilia of Montreel, surmounted by crown and motto, "Cencordia Salus."

Steamship Austrian represented sailing from Montreal to Liverpool, firing saintes. Motto, "Ocean Ferry,"

Hands Clasped—Motto, "Vivi in Confederacion," Atlantic cable messages passing from Montreal to Liverpool. Cyrus W. Field being in the city the incident was regarded as appropriate and loudly cheered.

A grand patriotic design—The British Crown, the Colonial emblems, the Beaver, Mayflower and Pine Tree, with motto, "United we stand."

(rown—"God are the Queen," with a grand display of shells, rockets, mines, &c.

Sherbrooke street and other avenues near the mountain ware filled with spectators. Fireworks were also displayed from other public squares of the city.

The holiday was the most generally observed and brilliantly celebrated of any in the provinces during the last twenty years.

A large number of American visitors were present, and particularly interested in the Lacrosse match, the brilliant costumes of the Indians and excitement of the game being something unusual.

As I write at midnight things are getting quiet again, There were no political sentiments expressed to-day, some being something unusual.

As I write at midnight things are getting quiet again, There were no political sentiments expressed to-day, some being something unusual.

As I write at midnight things are getting quiet again, There were no political sentiments expressed to-day, and might as well make the best of it. Saving this I did not heard a word of politics. The roa

of public entitudiasm.

Henceforth Lower Canada is styled Quebec and Upper (anada Ontario.

The Day in Quebec. The Day in Quebec.

Quanc, July 1—2 P. M.

Business here is generally suspended in bonor of the proclamation of the new Dominion of Canada. The streets are gay with flags. A large force of the regulars and volunteers paraded on the esplanade at eleven o'clock. The military display was very fine. Mayor Cauchon read the Queen's proclamation, declaring the new dominios. The immense crowd present cheered vocificarously. The troops fired a few de joic, and salutes were fired from the Gitadel and the Terrace. The frigates in the harbor responded. At Point Levi the troops are being paraded sites and the same ceremonies gose through with. There will be a grand show of fireworks and illuminations here to-night.

The Day in Hallfax.

The Day in Hallfax.

HALJFAX, N. S., July 1, 1867.

The holiday for the new Dominion is a poor affair, the day being observed only by a small civic and military procession. The Chronicle and Recorder are out this morning in black. Half the shops only are open. The Scotch, English and Irish societies have refused to go in the procession. Several flags are at half mast. The anti-priorities treat the whole affair with contempt. Great excitement prevails.

The Day in Terente.

Tosonto, July 1, 1867.

To-day was observed as a general holiday. All business was suspended, and the city was gaily decorated with flags. The prominent feature in the day's celebration was the review of the troops, regulars and volunteers, which was witnessed by an immense concourse of citizens. To-night a monster concert was held at the Horticultural Gardens, at which the military bands were present. The principal buildings were lituminated, and a grand display of freeworks took place.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. Anxiety and Combinations of the Party Spells-men-Reform, Conlition and Anti-Conlition-Wire-Pailing for the Efections.

Wire-Palling for the Effections.
Tonowro, Jone 20, 1367.
The plot thickens, and the political denoument is assuredly at hand. On Wednesday the reform members of the government, accompanied by Monaga. Tiller and

on of a new coalition ministry. All those ion of the Parent with the government, against the non-conficertainly not wanted. But the statement needs con

tical friends will hardly like a reform prepon-

litical angier, and they will have a delightful time in the elections.

But what cares John A. for that? He has sacrificed three or four reformers before by taking them under his special protection. There was Mr. Sponce, who, however, fell in for a fat collectorship, and Mr. Morrison, who became a Judge; but Mr. Ross had to take care of himself, and so had poor Foley, who is now knocking for admission to the reform ranks again. McDongali hounded those men out of political life for doing as he has done himself; and he will be taken in too, and disposed of politically. It was very generally believed that he could not resist the pressure brought to bear in favor of keeping him out of the calition; but he yielded, and the other two followed. Mr. Howland was never an extreme politician, for the simple reason that he was content with deeds rather than words. As for Mr. Ferguson Blair, he was an anticoalitionist up to the moment he was taken into the new Cabinet. Wonder if he will recall his letter written to advise the election of an anti-coalitionist not a hundred miles from this. He will have no trouble in getting over the feeling his conversion has created. Being a senator of course he has neither to feet he the regul

with much attention. Then followed Mr. McDougail, in a style altogother too defant; he was, nevertheless, very well received, and his speech produced a favorable effect. It was soundthing like bearding the lion in his dwn for the two Ministers to enter the Convention and address it as they did; for their great enemy, Mr. Brown, was supposed to have the entire sympathy of the andience with him, at of them being men of his own choice or of those who represented him out of Toronto. His following from this city was very large, and out of all proportion to that from the rural districts, being as five or six to one. He followed Mr. McDougail in a bitter personal reply, which was by no meens what it ought to have been if Mr. Brown is the patriot he claims to be.

It remains to be seen what offect the course taken by Mesers. Howland and McDougail will have upon the country. The result of the Couvention will tell only upon those who favor the anti-coalition movement; for it is not expected that it will make any converts to the cause. On the contrary, it is apparent that there will be a split in the Fefferin ranks. Some very in seential members of the Legislature are with Mesers. Howland, McDougail and Blair, and more will go over to them beford the elections take place. It will be a hard struggle, however, and the flerest political contest Upper chanda has ever seen will be the one that is approaching. Outsrio will go reform by a considerable majority; but it is not clear whether the majority will be largely against costition; but the other provinces will be strongly conservation; but the other provinces will go enaltied a transped, will be composed as follows:—Ostario—Hous. John A. Macdonald, W. P. Howland, Alexander Campbell, W. Robougail, Perguson Blair. Quebec—Hous. G. E. Cartier, N. Beliesu, H. L. Langevin, A. T. Gal Peser Mitchell. Nova Scotland, and i

matter how well they may be placed. As corruption has prevailed, it is hard to get rid of it, even in the best of administrations.

Very little has been done for some time in bringing out candidates for the elections. The reformers have nearly every constituency provided for with regular party nominees. In this city there has been much apathy, but hast week Mesers. John McDonaid and Adam Crooks were brought out by requisition for the Western division. Mr. R. A. Harrison and Mr. John Wallis have since been nominated on the coalition ticket, and the election promises to be a very close one. Mr. McDonaid is one of the present members for the city, and Mr. Crooks is a well known chancery lawyer. Mr. Harrison was formerly law clerk with Attorney General Macdonaid, but has since become one of the most eminent members of the legal profession in this province. He is at present an alderman of the city, and would have been mayor only for his youth. Mr. Wallis is a rich brewer, and the tieket is considered the best that could be got up on the government side.

A statement from the trustees of the Bank of Upper Canada shows that the liabilities of the concern have been reduced \$336,539 25 in six months. The prospect for the holders of bills is not very bright, but the saie of property seen to take place, will greatly enhance the reduction of the liabilities. It is not to be supposed that the liabilities of the concern have been reduced \$336,539 25 in six months.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

isily employed yesterday paying the July in-

ARRIVAL OF EMPIRANTS. -The following arrivals of emiterday: --Steamship Tripoii, Liverpool, 318; steamship Teutonia, Hamburg, 500; ship Wicconsin, Liverpool, 369; oark Conobol, Leghorn, 52. Total 1,231.

OPOSED ENIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT IN THE SOUTH. It is proposed by a new enterprise, having in view the industrial regeneration of the South, and through the York, to carry out a sub-division of targe landed estates the South, to encourage emigration and capital to the

first of a series of drinking fountains for the principal city thoroughfares was fixed at the lower end of Union feet high, painted a greenish bronze, with a drinking basin and two cups for purched pedestrians, and two troughs course of location at the lower end of Bowting Green, at the function of Liberty street and Maiden tane, at Hous-ton and Second streets, Grand street and East Broadway, Broadway and Fifth aveaue, by the Worth manument, and at the corner of Christopher and Hudson streets. The Countries

THE TURNERS .- The New York Turn Verein held its and meeting yesterday. From the reports it appears at the organization numbers at present four hunwhich has been fitted up as a Turn Hall, is, however too small for the increasing requirements of the society and a splendld edifice be erected in a central portion of the city, at a cost of not less than \$80,000. The late realized the sum of \$1,000, which will be added to the ands wherewith the property for a new Tura fall is to be purchased. An election of flicers for the easuing year resulted as follows:— irst Speaker, J. Kaufman; Second Speaker, F. Ballist; finds wherewith the property for a new Trialli is to be purchased. An election micers for the ensuing year resulted as follows first Speaker, J. Kaufman; Second Speaker, F. Ballicorresponding Schrittwart, C. P. Schmidt; Record trictwarts, W. Eifer and C. Dreifuss; Seckeiwar Freasurers, H. Moesinger and A. Roemer; First Turart, W. Heeseler; Second Turnwart, C. Stahl; Zerart, H. Blobel; Trustess, Fried Staff, N. Buenle, Voiprecht, Franz Faner Bach and Richard Wirsh. Corporate, 1988 (1988)

achanged for the old Perry, the Commissioner 25,000 in addition. The little Governor Fon this better plying in the day for the transporter sick of infected vessels.

the night at the Sixteenth precinct station house.

A BURGLARY FRUSTRATED —Officer Daniel, of the Eighth

precinct, discovered at an early hour yesterday morning that premises Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street, occupied by William H. Gray as a carriage manufactory, had been entered by burglars by means of false keys. A quantity of goods were found in bags in readiness to be carried off.

ARREST ON A BAIL BOND. - A man named David Powers was arrested in this city yesterday by two officers of the Tenth precinct, on a warrant issued by Alderman Gregg, of Philadelphia, the complainant being Mr. Manus McLaughlin, of that piace. Powers consenting to go to Philadelphia with his bon-isman without waiting a requisition, was allowed to go with him.

DRAIN PROK SUNSTROKE—Coroner Schirmer held an

inquest at Mount Sinal Hospital on the body of a woman about twenty-five years of age, whose name is supposed to have been Mary Carroll, who died from the effects of doorway in Tenth avenue, between Thirty-third and doorway in Tenta avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, in nearly an insensible condition by an officer of the Twentieth precinct, who conveyed her to the hospital, where death subsequently ensued, was steut built, low, brown hair, blue eyes and good teeth. She had on two uresses—one merino and the other a green striped one; white financi and muslin peticosts. Written ou a paper found in one of her pockets was "James Tobin, No, 10 Caroline street."

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.—Margaret S. Quinn, an affect these presents like at No. 450 Greenwards treet.

infant whose parents live at No. 489 Greenwich street, was sufficiated on Sunday night while sleeping in bed with her mother. Coroner schirmer held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental

death.

Draws at Drowning.—A little girl named Mary A.
Goslin, whose parents reside at No. 92 Henry street, fell
overboard from pier 40 East river, on Sunday evening,
and was drowned before assistance was at hand,

THE HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.

Six Cases of Yellow Fever Reported—Three of them Fatal—A Steamer Runs Past Quarun-tine ander Fire from Fort Pike.

Six cases of yellow fever have been reported to the Board of Health to-day, all but two originating in the family of Captain Hooper, of the bark Florence Cooper, from Havana. The following is an abstract of

Mrs. Hooper died June 30. A sister of Captain Hooper, out of danger. Infant six months of age in dangerous condition. Son of Captain Hooper aged nine years, out of danger. A German of thirty years of age, reported dead at the hospital, and one death at the St. Charles Hotel.

The steamer Prince of Wales from Mobile refused to heave to at Quarantine on Saturday, and successfully ran past under fire from Fort Pike. A warrant has been samed for her return, and the arrest of her officers. The penalty is a fine of five thousand dollars and not more than one year's incarceration.

LONG ISLAND INTELLIGENCE.

PROBABLY FATAL ASSAULT. -On Monday an assault was PROBABLY FATAL ASSAULT.—On Monday an assault was made upon a German, at Crossman Brothers' brick yard, West Neck. The German had left to go to bed, but before he had proceeded far he was felled to the earth by a brick, and lay there for some time before he was discovered. Dr. Lindsey was called, and upon examination ascertained that the skull was broken and the man in a dying condition. Two men have been arrested upon the charge of having committed the assault, and are now in jail awaiting trial. The wounded man was taken to New York for surgical treatment. His recovery to very doubtful.

DISASTER TO A SAILING PARTY.

Pontsmouth, N. H., July 1, 1867.

A boat containing a sailing party, on Piscataqua river, upset pasterday aftersoon, drowning Michael Cousa, a resident of Newmarket, and a young lady, name not siyes. Six others in the best were rescued.

MAXIMILIAN.

Semi-Official Confirmation of His Execution.

Reminiscences of the Ex-Emperor's Last Campaign.

Singular Incidents of the Queretaro Siege.

Maximilian's Friendship for Americans.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE HERALD. The Rumor Still Doubted by the Austrian

Consul at New Orleans. New Orleans, July 1, 1867, } 4:20 o'Clock P. M. No positive information concerning the reported cution of Maximilian has been received, though the

J. H. Eimer, the Austrian Consul, is in receipt of the which came to hand early this morning:

Southwest Pass, June 30, 1867.

J. H. Emer, Austrian Consulate. New Orleans:—
Have been prohibited from landing at Quarantine, It is stated upon reliable authority that Prince Maximilian was shot on the morning of June 19. Juarez refuses to give up the body of the Prince. The telegram is duly signed by Mr. Buddendors as

cretary of the Consulate. The Consul has not, he states, as yet sufficient ground for believing that Maximilian has been executed, and asserts that the steamer being in mourning is not of importance in determining anything about the matter.

The Mexican Consulate is in receipt of no further in-

formation than the above, and the rumor of the execuuion is generally interpreted as needing confirmation.

Official Information of the Execution Re-ceived by the Austrian and French Consuls at New Orleans.

New ORIEANS, July 1, 1867, } Both the Consulates of Austria and France are in re ceipt of some official information that Maximilian was the City of Mexico June 20. The information is deemed perfectly reliable, and will be transmitted to Washing spective Consuls.

Feeling of Regret at the Reported Execution in Washington—Secretary Seward Blamed for this Mild Measures. Washington, July 1, 1867, 10:30 o'Clock P. M.

The excitement relative to the declared execution

of His Last Campaign-A Herald Correspondent's Adventures in Making Connection-Traits of Character and Unpublished Incidents of the Queretare Siege-Winner

It was on the 14th of December, 1866, that Maximilian revoked his intention of skedaddling out of the country their whole force and were repulsed heavily at every milian he replied, "I wonder what the next 14th will nei Miguel Lopez sold the position of La Crosse to the liberal commander-in-chief, and on the next morning the Emperor and his whole army found themselves

prisoners of war.

The instructions which carried the present writer into the camp of the imperial army were brief and to the vainty trying to make some creditable show out of the Sherman-Campbelt flasco, of which embassage he was an unrecognized and irresponsible member (and might tell queer stories, were he so disposed), this brief telegram reached bim :-

Follow Max and write regularly and fully,—[ED. N. Y. HEGALO.

determined to continue the struggie, was an easy task, and had already been accomplished before the tele-gram was received. To follow him from Puebla to the capital and thence to Querétaro was a more difficult mat son undertaking it in the following little perplexities

Robbed to the skin. 2
Robbed to the skin. 2
Showed fight and did not get robbed. 2
Captured by liberals. 1
Captured by imperialists. 1
Days under fire. 72
Struck by spent bullets. 2
Struck by spent bullets. 1
Lived on horse, mule and dog flesh for days. 36
Traved in Querétaro two days before the advent of

Arrived in Querétaro two days before the advent of Maximilian, the Harald representative incurred a strong risk of being promptly strung up as a Yankee spy. Three days previously he had seen Marquez manifest an earnest inclination to hang a couple of American travellers he had encountered on the march from Maxico to Querétaro, because they happened to possess passes from Escobedo and drafts on the capital—an inclination only restrained by the active intervention of the Emperor Maximilian. In Querétaro, before the advent of the imperial forces, Miramon was emitpotent, and Miramon, more polished and educated than Marquez, was even more virulent and dangerous in his haired and dread of foreigners. The arrival of the Emperor alone relieved him of present peril. Application being made to Maximilian to permit a Harald correspondent to accompany him on the approaching campaign, the reply received was, "Yes, if the correspondent will pass his word not to write anything to injure the cause of the empire." To this answer was returned that such a pledge was out of the thing to injure the cause of the empire." To this answer was returned that such a pledge was out of the power of a HERALD correspondent to give; but that he would bind himself to write nothing but unbiassed statements of actual facts and occurrences. "That," replied the Emperor, "is all I ask," and General Marquez, as Chief of Staff, was at once instructed to make out the necessary safe conduct. After a delay of six days he did so, by handing in a blank commission on his staff, calculated to compromise the person holding it in every possible way. From this time to the end of the siege every facility for obtaining information that Maxisiege every facility for obtaining information that Maxi-milian could afford was freely given, and no obstacle that Marques or Miramon could interpose was ever

Maximilian, on his arrival in Querétaro, took up his quarters in the Casine or Merchants' Club House, one of the finest buildings in the city. He stayed here only a few days. On the first news being received of the liberal forces moving up the valley he moved outside the city intending to give them battle. His headquarters were established on the Cerro de la Campana, the identical spot where subsequently he surrendered. Here he lived and fared as poorty as the meanest private in his army. General Mejia put up for his accommodation a handsome tent, which he had received from the merchants of Matamerous. Maximilian refused to avail himself of it, and slept on the bare hill rolled up in his blanket at mash and exposed to the burning sun by day, ruplying to all projects. "I up a colder not see much

all the heights around the city.

The size of the city on all points, and particularly directed their attention to the convent of La Cruz where Maximilian commanded in person, and which pilet, even thus early, was recognized as the key to the whole position. By another blunder on the part of Marquez only a portion of the onsworks of La Cruz had been occupied, and the liberal forces under Corona made their way to within a hundred yards of Maximilian's headquarters. In the meantime he had given up his comfortable residence in the city, and had detailed it as an hospital for the wounded. During the whole day the Cruz was subjected to the hottest fire. At one time a shell dropped plumb in the midst of Maximilian alon shed his staff. Every man except the Emperor threw himself flat on the ground. Maximilian alone shood boll upright sacrificing no whit of his six feet one and a half, and when it was all over and the shell had burst without hurting any one, he simply remarked in Spanish. "It's getting rather warm, gentlemen," and passed quietly on. The loss at the Cruz alone that day was rully one hundred and fifty men, including some of Maximilian's best foreign officers. But the positions which Marquiez ought to have occupied at first, and when the ilberais had taken possession of were captured from them, and the combined attack was repulsed at every point, without the loss of a single gru, or, so far as was known within the city, of a single prisoner. One gun, a Parrott rilled gun, supplied from the United States, was enputured from the liberais, and about two hundred prisoners (nelcating two American officers), all of whom were treated with the utmost humanity.

Six days after this—on the 20th of March—a council of war was held. Marquez, Miramon, Mejia and Arreilano were in favor of evacuating the city, taking with them the mountain howitzers only, and spiking all the larger guns. But Maximilian betrayal there was one succession of treachery. Marquez, the tensal hear of the waited their decision. An hour passed in

of the Mexican legation, the country will determine. Had there been a United States Minister in Fan Luss Potosi on the 20th of June, as there might have been, and ought to have been, Laximilian's bigod would never have been shed.

FINANCIAL RASCALITIES IN NEW ORLEANS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Second Issue of Frandulent City Scrip-Indict-ments Against May and Whittaker for

A second fraudulent issue of city scrip not named in the Comptreller's report has been ferreted out, though the amount of the issue cannot be ascertained. No action has yet been taken by the Common Council, and in the meantime city notes are steadily becoming un-

On Saturday the Grand Jury of the United States District Court found true bills against Thomas P. May, President of the First National Bank, one for embezzie President of the First National Bank, one for embezzie-ment of \$450,000 while Sub-Treasurer; the other with embezgling \$100,000 deposited in his bank, the property of the United States. Tre jury, also lound true bills against Wm. B. Whittaker, one charging him with the embezziement of \$1,350,000, property of the United States; the other with the embezziement of \$10,000, United States funds loaned by him to A. P. Harrison.

THE POLITICAL CONDITION OF TENNESSEE.

A special meeting of the Union League Club was held last evening for the purpose of hearing an address from Judge Mills, "who was Post Quartermaster in Nashville during the war," on the political condition of Tennesses.

This announcement drew together about a dosen and a baif to the rooms of the Club.

Mr. Mille, the speaker on the occasion, being introduced stood forward, and in a very tame and colloquial style—not altogether of narrative, but disjointed and unconnected—gave a synopsis of his views with regard to the political condition of Tennesses. He gave a brief review of what Governor Brownlow had dose towards the reconstruction of the State, a system which he declared was the only one fitted for the occasion and the emergency. It was a lucky thing, he said, for Tennessee that Governor Brownlow had been appointed before the compromising policy of the President had inoculated the people with the idea that he (Mr. Johnson) would or could control Congress in passing such measures for the reconstruction of the different States as might to him seem best. Emerson Etherdge was an opponent, and, in lact, a dread fee to the well being of the State and of the union of the people of East and West Tennessee. So far as the principle of reconstruction went, Mr. Etheridge, he declared, was an uncompromismit-linon, anti-reconstructionist, and it was well that the people had felt the iron heel of war, or he (the speaker) thought there would be too many like Mr. Etheridge in the present as in the past. The people of Tennessee isoked now to their trusted Governor Brownlow; and he predicted that, anould any autoward influence was being used to remove Governor Brownlow, such evil days would fall on Tennessee as never visited even Keniucky in the days of the old Revolutionary wars of the Indians. He was now among Northern friends, and he would appeal to them to stand fast to Kentucky and her aister Belev, the Old Dominion.

The appeal was unanswered, even by the recognition of a mod, and it was only when silence, with the close of the speaker's remark, feel upon the meeting—that is, the somnolents along the wall—was there an indication that the gentieman had been instence to doring a single passage.

Gencral Induan—not "the General," but anot half to the rooms of the Club.

THE WASHBURN HOMESTEAD DESTROYED BY FINE.

Lawiston, Mo., July 1, 1067.

The Washburne Homestead, in Lawrences, we destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon. The had been fitted up in fine style by ex-Governor Weburn and by Congressmen E. B. and C. C. Washbuand they were accustomed every summar to make page manage to their highlance.